Sequence Stratigraphic Framework Approach for the Identification and Mapping of Upper Devonian Siltstones in Northern West Virginia, Appalachian Basin*

Craig Eckert¹, Eric G. Ober¹, and Scott McCallum¹

Search and Discovery Article #30282 (2013)**
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Abstract

Vertical wells commingling gas production from upper Devonian siltstone and sandstone reservoirs have been produced for over 100 years in northern West Virginia. The identification and thorough understanding of the siltstone trends as potential resource plays is of great interest to our industry. Methodologies for better mapping and identifying these trends was employed using a sequence stratigraphic approach to best correlate these internal clastic reservoir units.

Discrete stratigraphic sequences were mapped by identifying and correlating fourth order flooding surfaces within the upper Devonian Famennian-Frasnian section of northern West Virginia. These mapped sequences contain mostly distal turbidites, and reveal three dimensional geometries attributable to the subtle, but active movement of re-activated Grenville age basement blocks. Recurrent movement along many of these basement faults and cross-strike discontinuities (CSDs) is reflected in the alignment, morphology and extent of many of these linear turbidite bars

Evidence for compartmentalization of these tight siltstone reservoirs has been observed in stratigraphically equivalent productive siltstones in southern West Virginia. Reservoir similarities and favorable production results from these siltstone reservoirs lead to the conclusion that similar potential could be expected from the far more extensive northern West Virginia siltstone reservoirs.

References Cited

Boswell, R., 1988, Stratigraphic expression of basement fault zones in northern West Virginia: GSA Bulletin, v. 100/12, p. 1988-1998.

McDaniel, B.A., 2006, Subsurface Stratigraphy and Depositional Controls on Late Devonian-Early Mississippian Sediments in Southwestern Pennsylvania: M.S. Thesis, West Virginia University, 90 p.

^{*}Adapted from oral presentation given at AAPG Annual Convention and Exhibition, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 19-22, 2013

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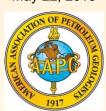
¹EQT Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA (<u>ceckert@eqt.com</u>)



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May 22, 2013



Outline Upper Devonian Siltstones in Northern West Virginia

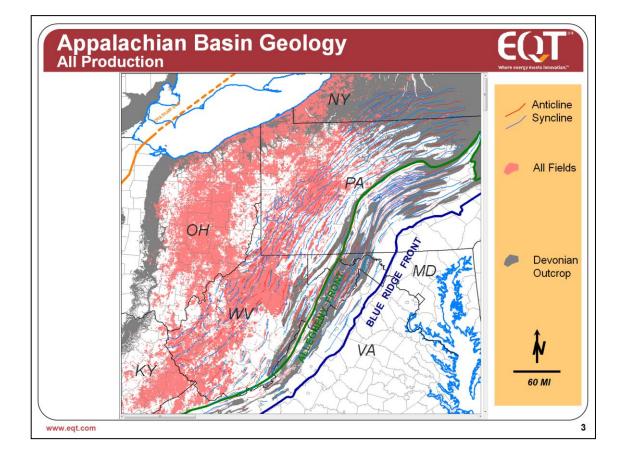


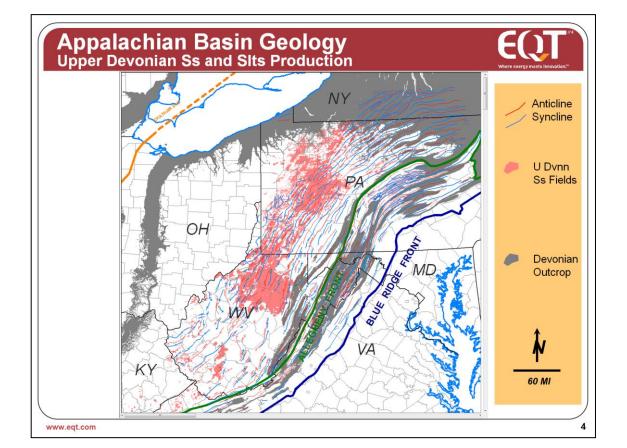
- Geology and Production
- Methodologies
- Mapping Results
- Producing Analogs
- Petrophysical Model
- Summary and Conclusions

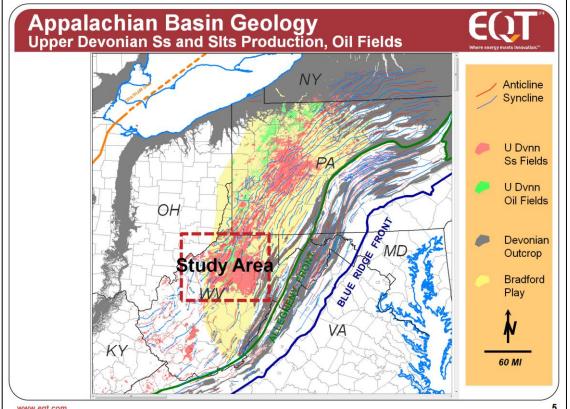
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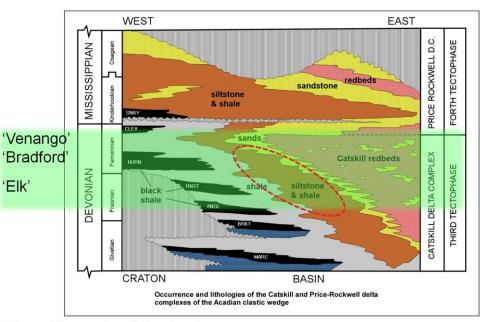






Upper Devonian Geology Delta Complexes of the Acadian Clastic Wedge

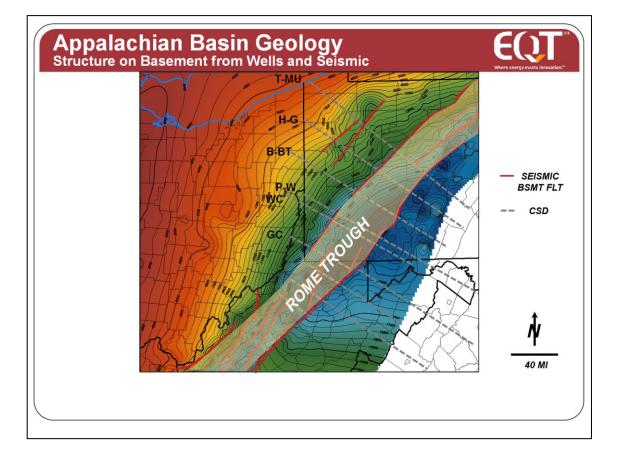


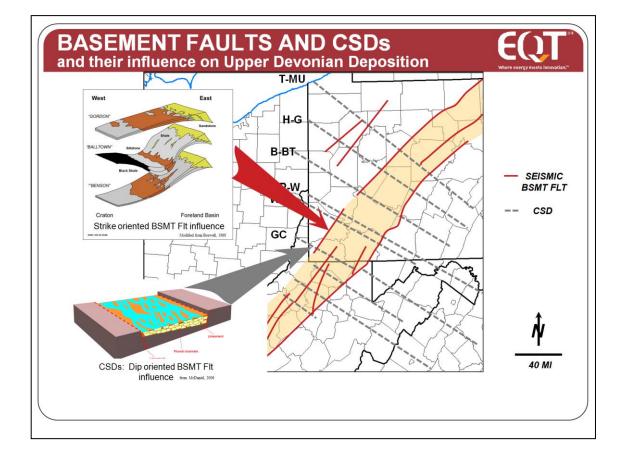


Upper Devonian Matrix plays

'Elk'

from Boswell, 1988





Outline Upper Devonian Siltstones in Northern West Virginia



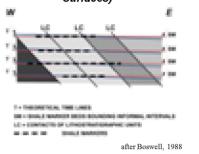
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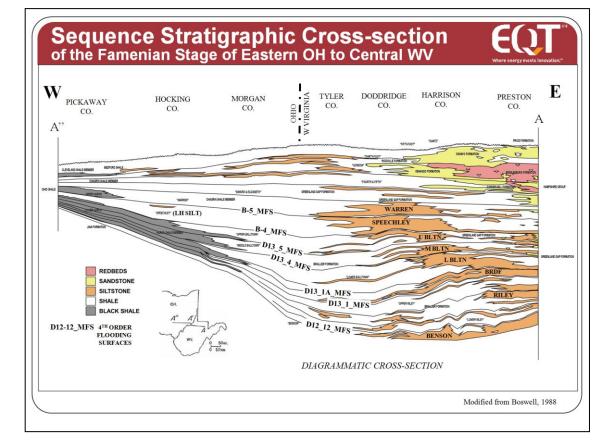
Sequence Stratigraphic Framework



- Sequence Stratigraphic Framework after Galloway
- ▶ Flooding surfaces define sequence boundaries
- ▶ This method works well in Upper Devonian

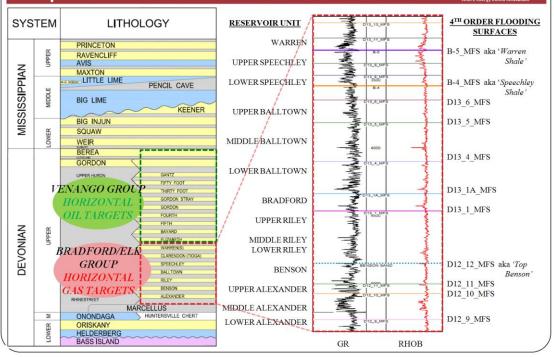
Consistent Shale Marker Beds are Roughly Equivalent to Time Markers (Flooding Surfaces)

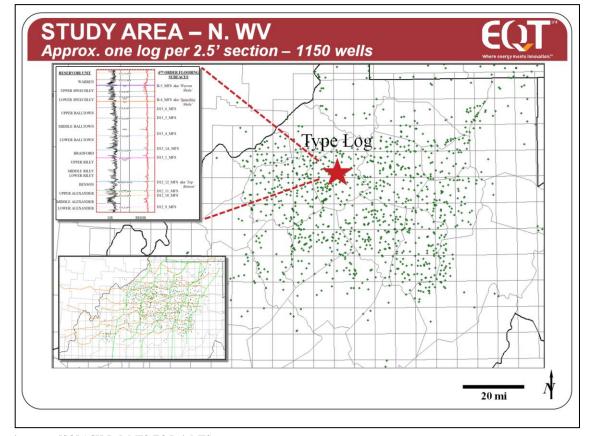




Upper Devonian Strat Chart showing Sequences and their Internal Reservoir Units





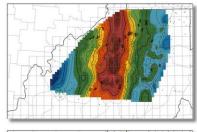


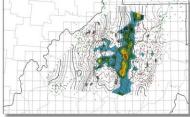
Presenter's notes: ISOPACH B-5_MFS TO B-4_MFS

MID-LOWER FAMENIAN SEQUENCE ISOPACHS



- Geometry of sequence isopachs reveals morphology of reservoir units contained within
- Geometry of sequence isopachs reflects:
 - Tectonic influence
 - Depositional environment
- Internal Reservoir units
 - Net sand
 - Net pay





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NET PAY INTERVALS MAPPED



```
+D13_11_MFS to B-5_MFS (Warren)
```

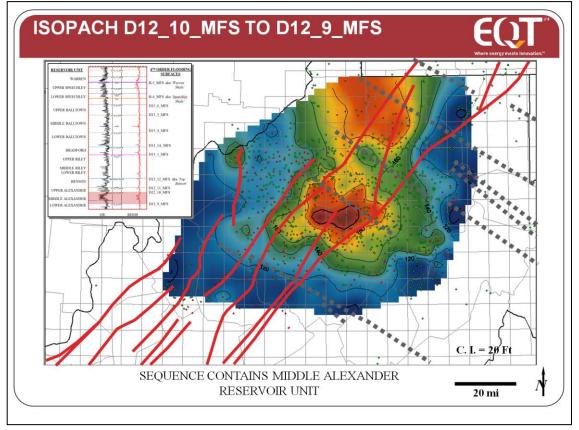
- •D13_10_MFS to D13_9_MFS (Upper Speechley)
 - •B-4_MFS to D13_5_MFS (Upper Balltown)
- •D13_5_MFS to D13_4_MFS (Middle Balltown)
- •D13_4_MFS to D13_1A_MFS (Lower Balltown)
 - •D13_1A_MFS to D13_1_MFS (Bradford)
 - +D13_1_MFS to D12_12_MFS (Rileys)
 - +D12_12_MFS to D12_11_MFS (Benson)
- •D12_11_MFS to D12_10_MFS (Upper Alexander)
- •D12_10_MFS to D12_9_MFS (Middle Alexander)
- •D12_9_MFS to D12_8A_MFS (Lower Alexander)
 - •D12_8_MFS to D12_7_MFS (Upper Elk)
 - +D12_8A_MFS to D12_8_MFS (Upper Elk)
 - *D12_7_MFS to D12_MFS (Middle Elk?)
 - •D12_MFS to D11_MFS (Middle Elk?)
 - *D11_MFS to D10_6_MFS (Sycamore Grit)
 - .D11_MFS to D10_MFS (Lower Elk?)
 - •D10_3_MFS to D10_MFS (Lower Elk)
 - +D10_6_MFS to D10_3_MFS (Lower Elk)

NET PAY INTERVALS MAPPED

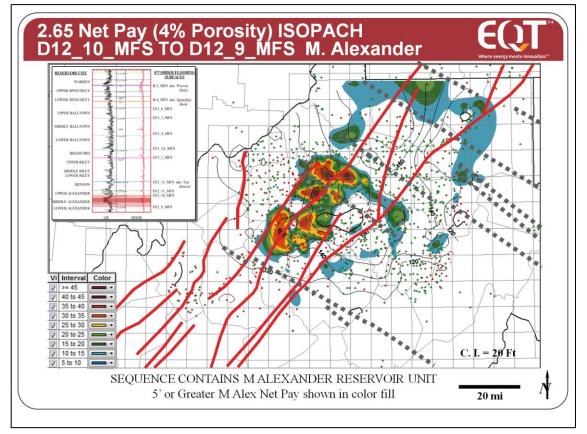


```
•D13_11_MFS to B-5_MFS (Warren)
•D13_10_MFS to D13_9_MFS (Upper Speechley)
   *B-4_MFS to D13_5_MFS (Upper Balltown)
•D13_5_MFS to D13_4_MFS (Middle Balltown)
 •D13_4_MFS to D13_1A_MFS (Lower Balltown)
   D13_1A_MFS to D13_1_MFS (Bradford)
     D13_1_MFS to D12_12_MFS (Rileys)
    +D12_12_MFS to D12_11_MFS (Benson)
*D12_11_MFS to D12_10_MFS (Upper Alexander)
•D12_10_MFS to D12_9_MFS (Middle Alexander)
*D12_9_MFS to D12_8A_MFS (Lower Alexander)
    •D12_8_MFS to D12_7_MFS (Upper Elk)
    *D12_8A_MFS to D12_8_MFS (Upper Elk)
     •D12_7_MFS to D12_MFS (Middle Elk?)
     •D12_MFS to D11_MFS (Middle Elk?)
    *D11_MFS to D10_6_MFS (Sycamore Grit)
```

D11_MFS to D10_MFS (Lower Elk?)
 D10_3_MFS to D10_MFS (Lower Elk)
 D10 6 MFS to D10 3 MFS (Lower Elk)

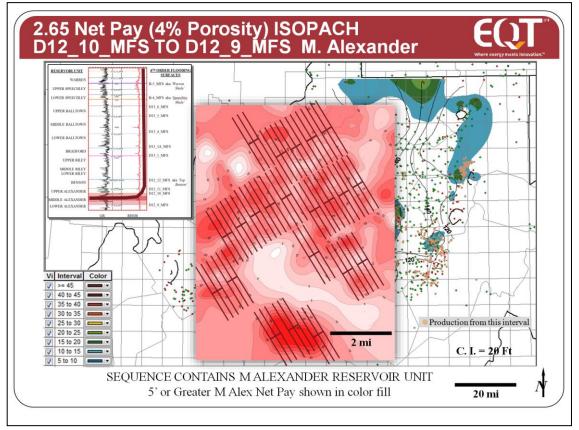


Presenter's notes: ISOPACH D12_12_MFS (TOP BENSON) TO D12_10_MFS SEQUENCE CONTAINS BENSON AND UPPER ALEXANDER RESERVOIR UNITS

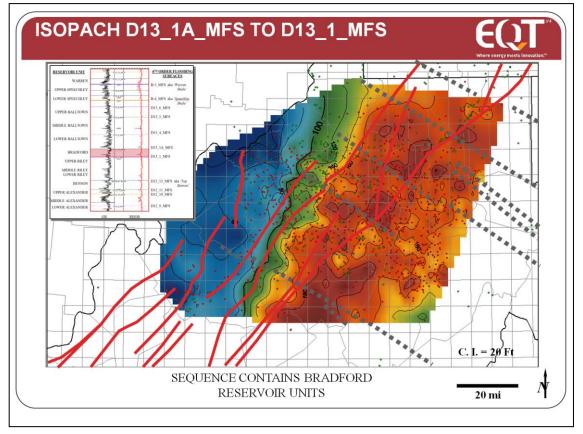


Presenter's notes: ISOPACH D12_12_MFS (TOP BENSON) TO D12_10_MFS SEQUENCE CONTAINS BENSON AND UPPER

ALEXANDER RESERVOIR UNITS



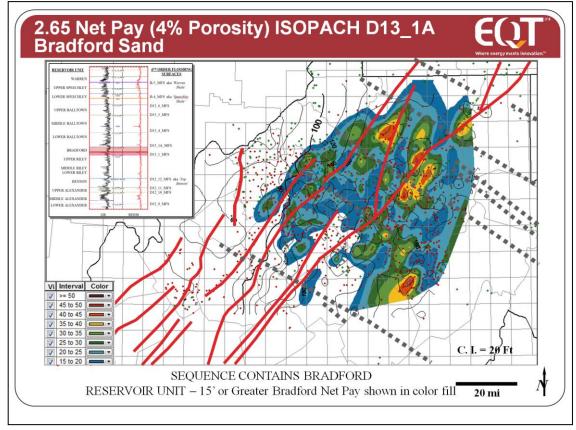
Presenter's notes: ISOPACH D12_12_MFS (TOP BENSON) TO D12_10_MFS SEQUENCE CONTAINS BENSON AND UPPER ALEXANDER RESERVOIR UNITS



Presenter's notes: ISOPACH D13_1A_MFS TO D13_1_MFS

SEQUENCE CONTAINS BRADFORD

RESERVOIR UNITS

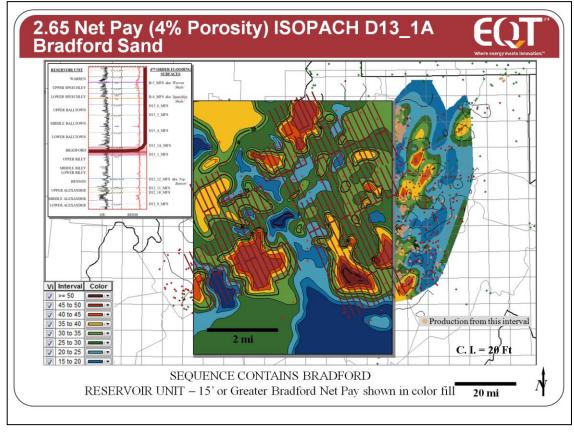


Presenter's notes: 2.65 Net Pay (4% Porosity) ISOPACH D13_1A to D13_1

Bradford Sand

SEQUENCE CONTAINS BRADFORD

RESERVOIR UNIT – 15' or Greater Bradford Net Pay shown in color fill

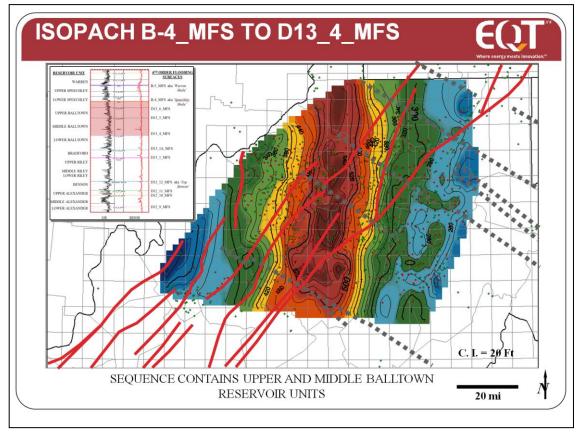


Presenter's notes: 2.65 Net Pay (4% Porosity) ISOPACH D13_1A to D13_1

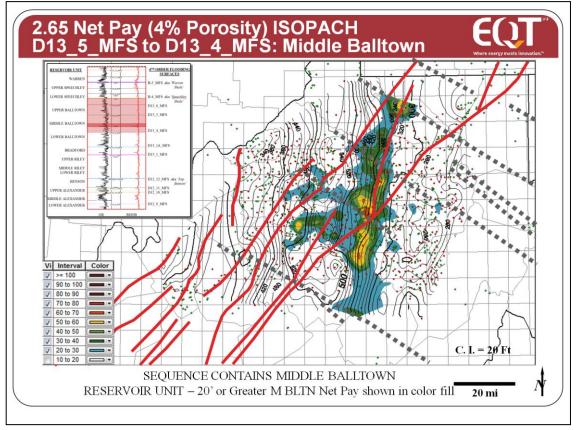
Bradford Sand

SEQUENCE CONTAINS BRADFORD

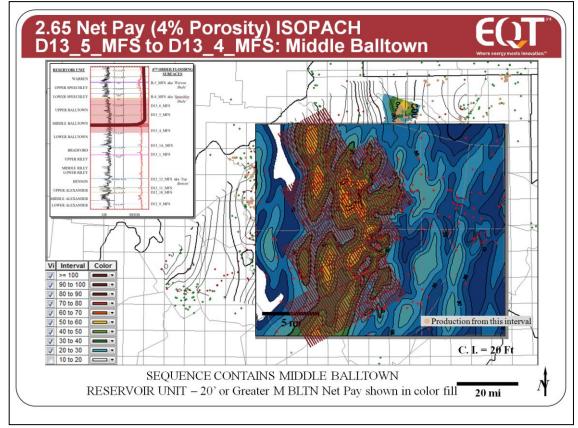
RESERVOIR UNIT – 15' or Greater Bradford Net Pay shown in color fill



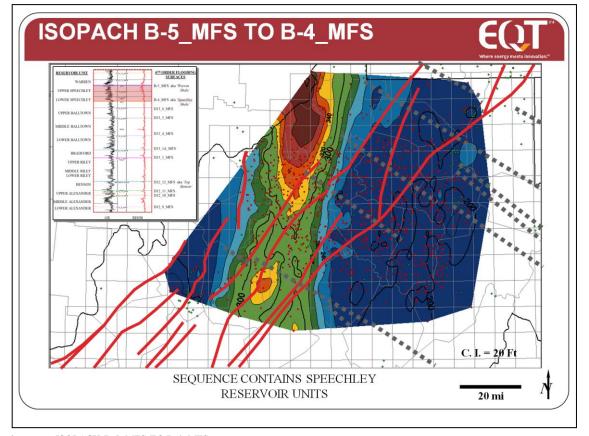
Presenter's notes: ISOPACH B-4_MFS TO D13_4_MFS SEQUENCE CONTAINS UPPER AND MIDDLE BALLTOWN RESERVOIR UNITS



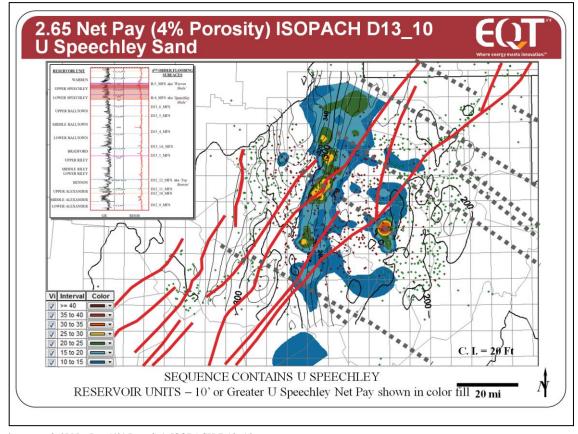
Presenter's notes: 2.65 Net Pay (4% Porosity) ISOPACH D13_5_MFS to D13_4_MFS: Middle Balltown SEQUENCE CONTAINS MIDDLE BALLTOWN RESERVOIR UNIT – 20' or Greater M BLTN Net Pay shown in color fill



Presenter's notes: 2.65 Net Pay (4% Porosity) ISOPACH D13_5_MFS to D13_4_MFS: Middle Balltown SEQUENCE CONTAINS MIDDLE BALLTOWN RESERVOIR UNIT – 20' or Greater M BLTN Net Pay shown in color fill



Presenter's notes: ISOPACH B-5_MFS TO B-4_MFS

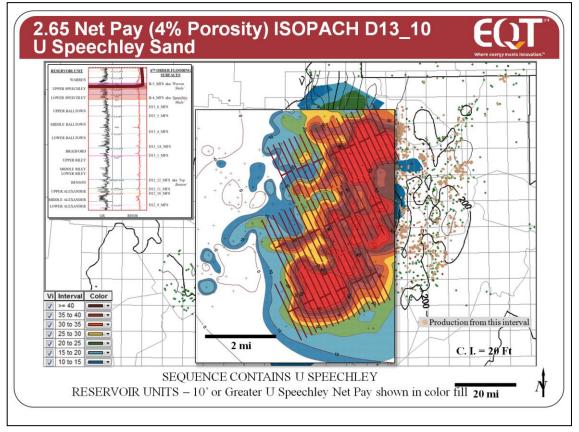


Presenter's notes: 2.65 Net Pay (4% Porosity) ISOPACH D13_10

Speechley Sand

SEQUENCE CONTAINS SPEECHLEY

RESERVOIR UNITS – 15' or Greater USpeechley Net Pay shown in color fill

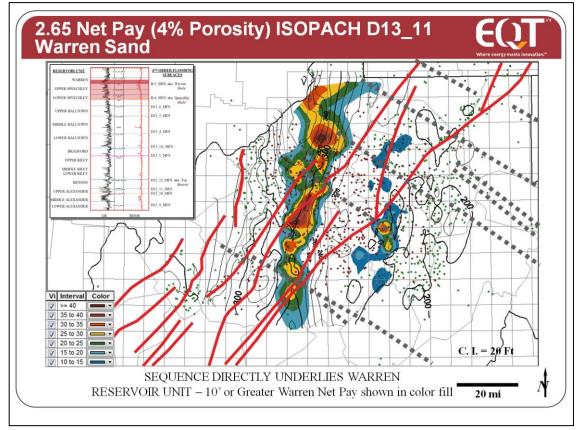


Presenter's notes: 2.65 Net Pay (4% Porosity) ISOPACH D13 10

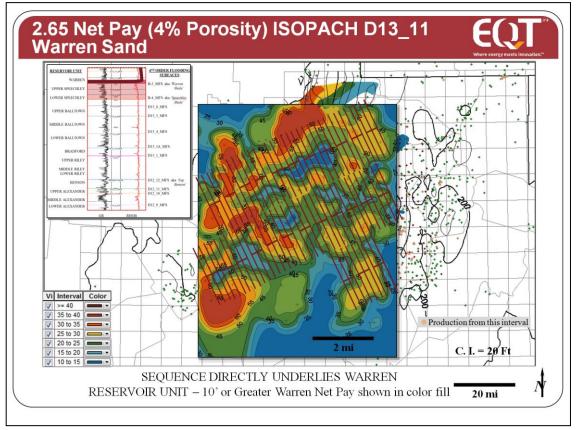
Speechley Sand

SEQUENCE CONTAINS SPEECHLEY

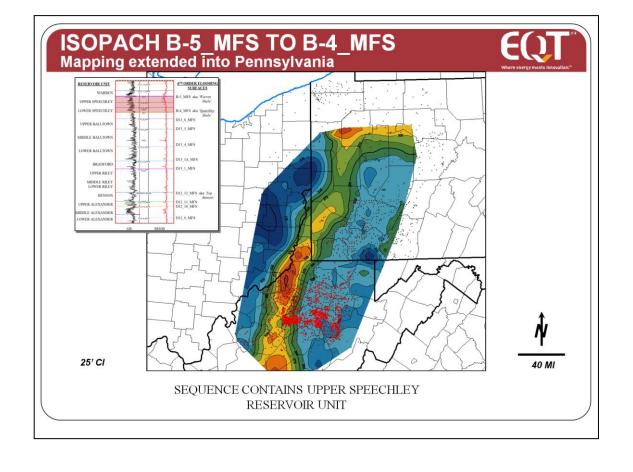
RESERVOIR UNITS – 15' or Greater USpeechley Net Pay shown in color fill

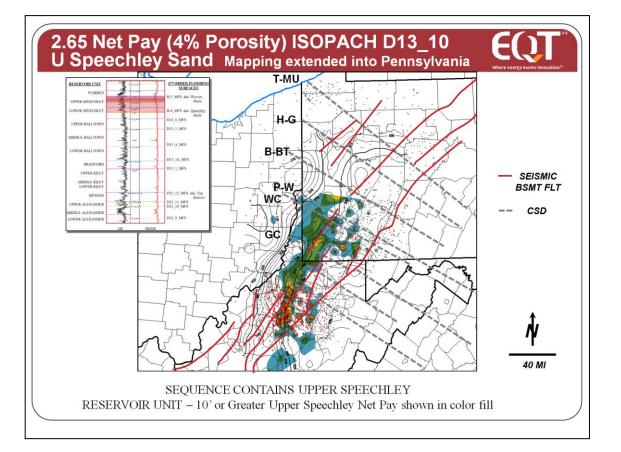


Presenter's notes: 2.65 Net Pay (4% Porosity) ISOPACH D13_ SEQUENCE DIRECTLY UNDERLIES WARREN RESERVOIR UNIT – 20' or Greater Warren Net Pay shown in color fill 11 Warren Sand



Presenter's notes: 2.65 Net Pay (4% Porosity) ISOPACH D13_ SEQUENCE DIRECTLY UNDERLIES WARREN RESERVOIR UNIT – 20' or Greater Warren Net Pay shown in color fill 11 Warren Sand





Outline Upper Devonian Siltstones in Northern West Virginia



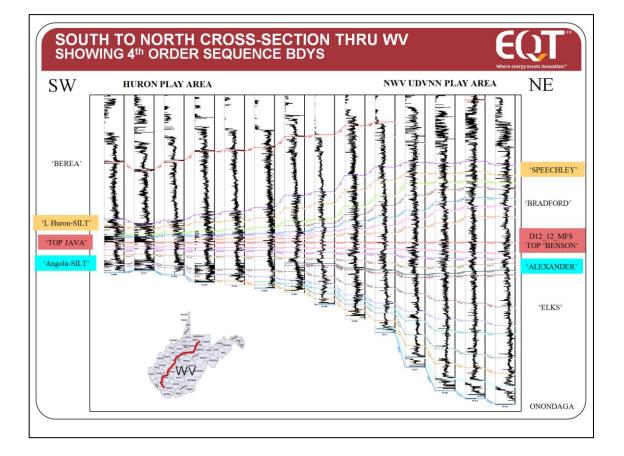
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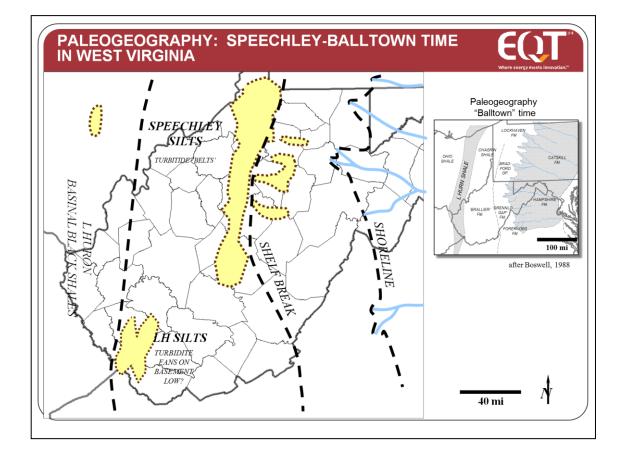
WV STRATIGRAPHIC CORRELATIONS NORTHERN TO SOUTHERN WV



- SPEECHLEY thru RILEYS = ENTIRE LOWER HURON SHALE SECTION
- ▶ TOP SPEECHLEY = TOP LOWER HURON
 - B-5 MFS = D13 10 MFS ('WARREN SHALE')
- SPEECHLEY = ~LOWER HURON SILT

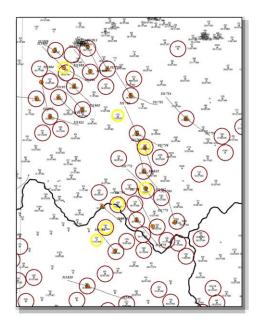
 BASE LH SILT = B-4 MFS = D13_7 MFS ('SPEECHLEY SHALE')
- BRADFORD = DUNKIRK (LOWER HURON SHALE 'TARGET')
 D13 1A MFS to D13 1 MFS
- TOP JAVA = TOP OLENTANGY = TOP BENSON
 D12_12_MFS
- ANGOLA SHALE ~ ALEXANDER/ELK = ~PIPE CREEK SHALE
 D12 10 MFS
- ▶ RHINESTREET SHALE = MIDDLE ELK SILTS
 - 12_8_MFS





SOUTHERN WV ANALOG LOWER HURON SILTSTONE, MALLORY QUAD







0

VERTICAL L HURON WELLS

0

VERTICAL L HURON SILT WELLS
USED IN MODEL



LHURN SILT WELL

AVE HORIZONTAL EUR PER FOOT

= 250 Mcf/Ft

1 mi



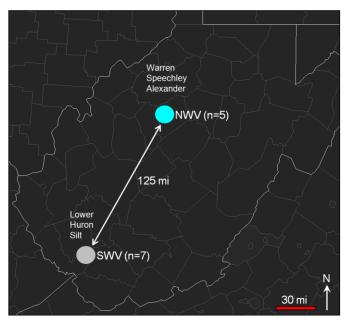
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Modeled Geologic Parameters SWV vs. NWV





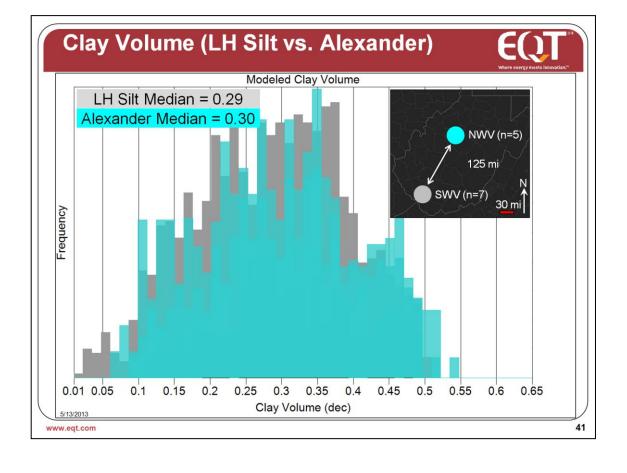
Parameters compared between 7 SWV logs and 5 NWV logs:

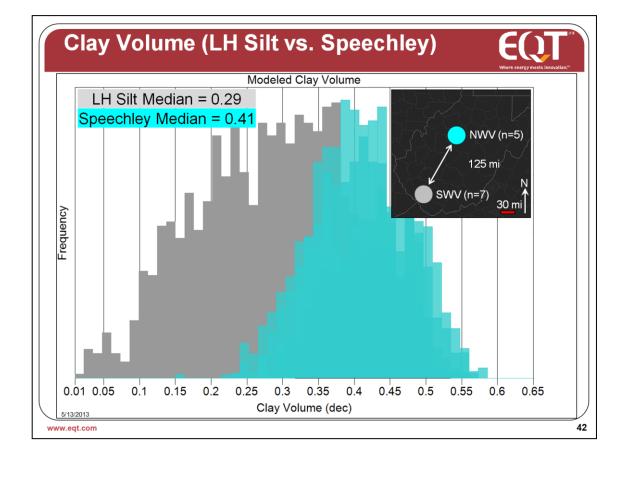
- Clay volume
- Total porosity
- Sw
- GIP

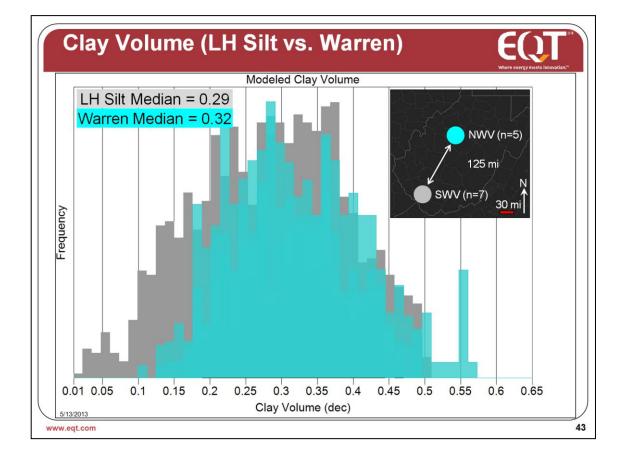
For these formations:

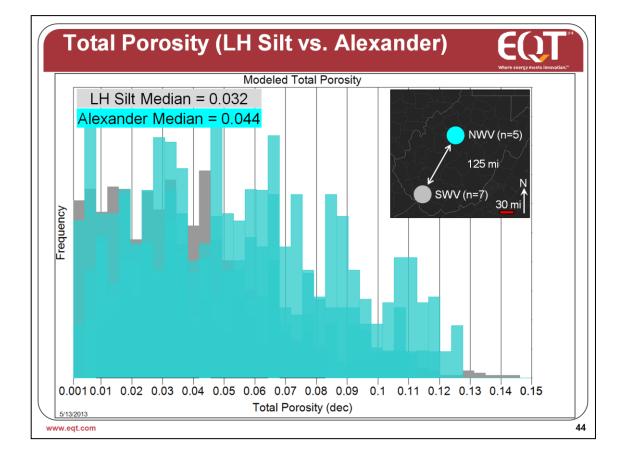
- Warren
- Speechley
- Alexander

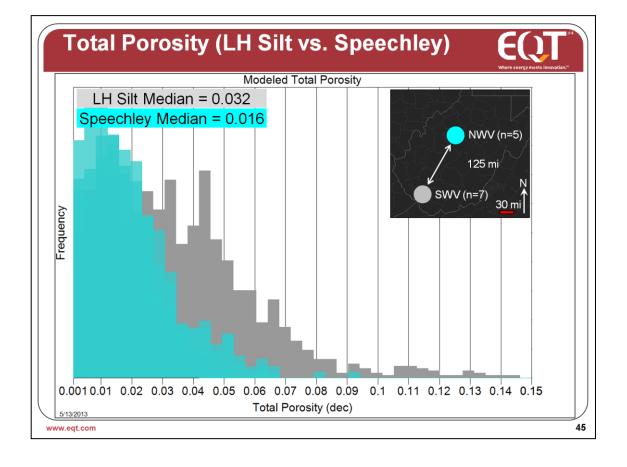
vs. Lower Huron Silt

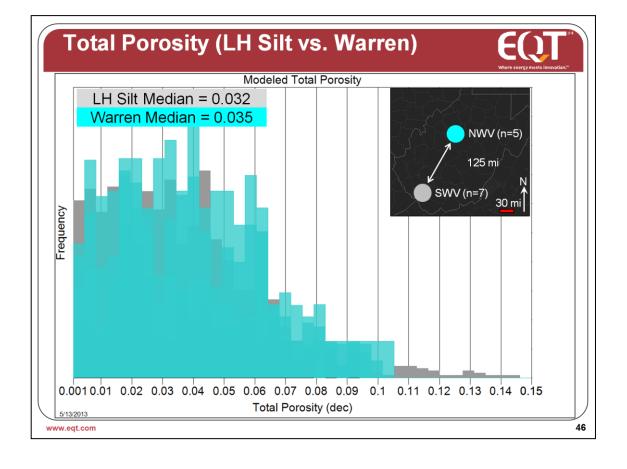


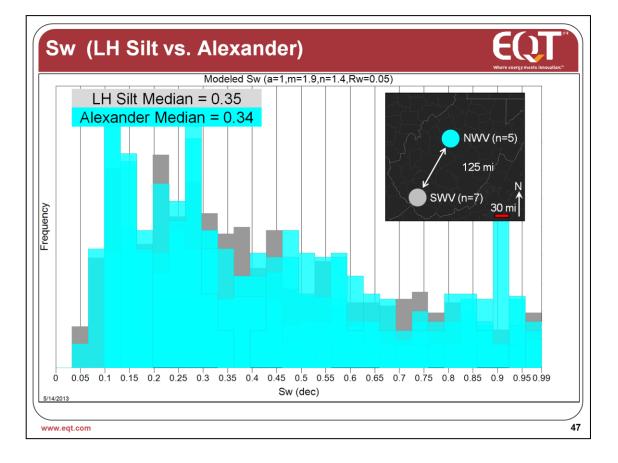


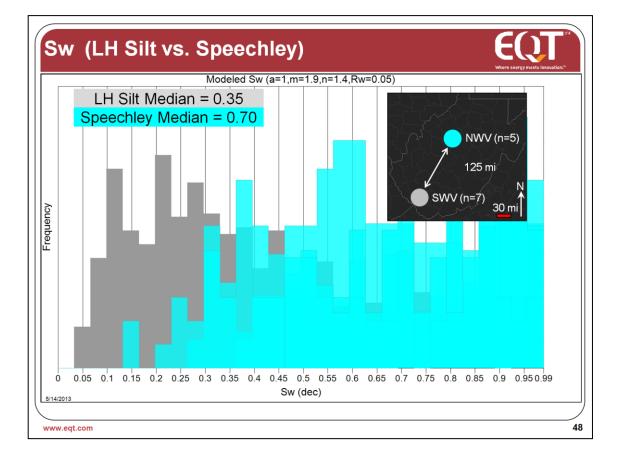


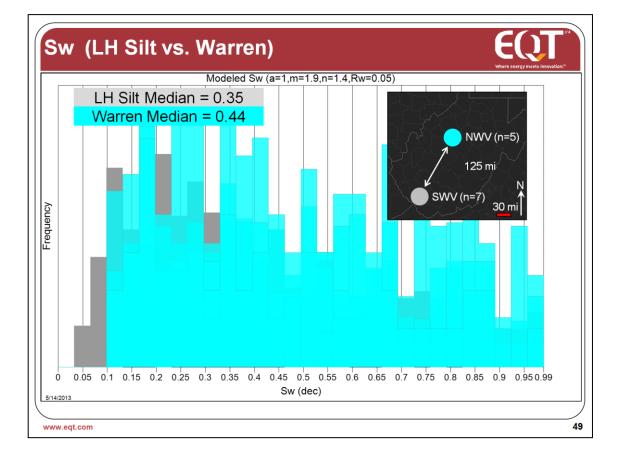






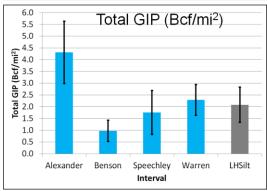


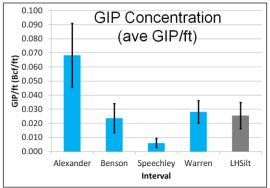


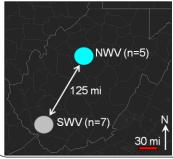


Average GIP and GIP Concentration SWV vs. NWV









- ▶ NWV n = 5; SWV n = 7
- ▶ SWV (LH Silt) press grad = 0.15 psi/ft
- NWV (AL,BE,SP,WR) press grad = 0.30 psi/ft
- Error bars represent standard deviation
- All GIP calculations assume an area of 1 mi²
- Alexander shows greatest GIP and gas density

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Summary and Conclusions



- ▶ Northern WV Siltstone Reservoirs are a Potentially Huge New Gas Resource play
- Petrophysical parameters are comparable for both Southern (LH Silt) and Northern WV Silt reservoirs
- Volumetric reserves calculations for Lower Huron Silt wells do not match EURs (~3x)
- Poor appearing wells (from logs) can perform very well
- Old verticals have been offset successfully by new laterals
- Lateral Heterogeniety (compartmentalization) is best accessed through horizontal drilling approach
- 'Huron Silt' style Horizontal drilling and completion has never been applied to No WV Siltstone reservoirs

Acknowledgements



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- EQT Production Company
- EQT Geology and Geotech Staff
- EQT Summer Geology Interns